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## LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown on the 9th instant, has arrived.

The London Times expatiates on the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. It says it would open the Mississippi to the Northwest, diminish the growing dissatisfaction there, and enable the Federals to claim one more of the real victories of the war.

A New York letter in the London Morning Herald asserts that the Federal Government is appropriating three million dollars to convey one hundred and twenty thousand Irishmen to America.

In the House of Commons, the course of Mr. Christie, the British Minister to Brazil, and General Webb's attack upon him, was debated. Palmerston and others defended Christie. Mr. Palmerston made some very uncomplimentary reflections on General Webb; said his letter to Earl Russell was treated with the disregard it merited, and if written by a British diplomatist would be a sufficient ground for instant dismissal.

The Italian affairs were debated and some severe strictures passed on the Italian government.

In the House of Lords, Earls Shaftesbury and Harrowby strongly denounced the Russian policy towards Poland, and asserted that separation was the only remedy.

Earl Russell expressed great confidence in the humane intentions of the Czar. He said the question of separation might involve a costly war, which England was loth to engage in without the most pressing necessity. He believed that the public opinion of Europe would influence the Russian Government to restore the Polish constitution.

It is again asserted that Napoleon will pursue his object alone if obliged to do so, and the Polish insurgents confidently rely on his assistance. Numerous engagements are reported with varying successes.

The news carried out by the steamship Arabia imparted a cheerful feeling to the Federals in Liverpool. Encouraging deductions are drawn from Banks's progress.

The loss of the Anglo-Saxon created a painful sensation.

The Berlin Cabinet held a council on the 7th to consider the exodus from Posen of a large number of young men fully armed, to join the Polish insurgents.

**THE CAPTURED REPORTERS.**—The corps of newspaper reporters captured a few days ago by the Confederates near Vicksburg give a good account of themselves. In a letter dated Jackson, 6th inst., one of them says:

"We are now en route for Selma, under guard, and will probably be sent to Richmond. We have been fortunate, from the moment we fell into the Confederate hands, in being treated with great kindness and courtesy, and having our situation made unusually pleasant for that of prisoners. I write this hasty note in the Appeal office, which we are allowed to visit on parole. Messrs. Dumble and McClanahan are here, and with other members of the press, have been very kind in their attentions."

The first instalment of \$20,000 has been sent to the Commission now in Minnesota, to award damages suffered from the late Sioux war, to be paid in sums of not over two hundred dollars to any one sufferer.

## WAR NEWS.

An arrival from New Orleans brings important intelligence from the lower Mississippi. Port Hudson has not been evacuated as reported. At midnight on Friday, the 8th inst., the Monitor fleet, assisted by other vessels of the Federal squadron, commenced a bombardment of the lower batteries without meeting a response until the afternoon of Sunday, the 10th, when the Confederates replied, and the action became general on both sides and continued until a full broadside of the frigate Brooklyn silenced the Confederate guns.

An arrival from off Charleston reports several skirmishes on Morris Island, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates. It is the general impression that the Monitors will attempt the reduction of the shore batteries before again attacking Fort Sumter.

A number of gentlemen arrived at Wheeling from Parkersburg bring the report that a battle was hourly expected to take place in Charleston between the Federal forces stationed there and the Confederates under Cols. Jackson and Jones. Nothing definite is known.

Dispatches received in Washington yesterday state that it is believed that the Confederates are massing a heavy force at Culpeper Court-House, with the intention of making a raid within the Federal lines.

All the colored regiments in Gen. Banks's department, except the engineer's corps, have been turned over to Gen. Ullman, who has entire control of their equipment and organization. In addition to the present four regiments already 2,500 recruits are in camp, and Gen. Ullman would immediately proceed to organize his corps, including infantry, artillery and cavalry, under white officers.

By an arrival from Newbern, we learn of the mode by which the communication with the North by way of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal has been cut off by the capture of the two despatch boats Emily and Arrow, on the 14th and 15th instant. The connection between Roanoke and Norfolk is thus severed, as it is evidently no longer safe to trust boats on that route. The Confederates first captured the Arrow, and putting a crew on board, proceeded down the canal until she met the Emily, and made her an easy prey. The Department of North Carolina has been divided into districts. General Naglee has the District of the Neuse, with his headquarters at Beaufort. General Wessells has the District of the Albemarle, with his headquarters at Plymouth, and Gen. Prince has the District of the Pamlico, with his headquarters at Washington. The three districts are being put in a state of defence, and guns of large calibre are being mounted. Since the siege of Washington was raised the place has been strongly reinforced.

The Hambleton habeas corpus case was amicably disposed of, in New York, before Judge McCunn, at Chambers. Mr. Glassey, counsel for the Government, stated that, owing to several peculiar circumstances connected with the case it had been deemed advisable to have the examination conducted in private. No disrespect had been intended towards Judge McCunn by General Wool, and the matter will finally be left for his decision.

Private letters from Helena say that Price has given up the idea of invading Missouri, and proposes to move against Helena, suspecting that it has been weakened by the withdrawal of troops for the attack upon Vicksburg.

## THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The news from the Southwest published in yesterday's Gazette, was important. General Grant's forces abandoned Jackson, Miss., on Friday and Saturday last, moving northwest. General Johnson telegraphs to Adjutant General Cooper, from the Confederate camp between Livingston and Brownsville, that General Pemberton had been attacked on Saturday morning near Edward's Depot by the Federal forces, and was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black river after a hard fight of nine hours' duration. A dispatch dated Jackson, on the 18th, says that the Federal loss in the attack on that city was admitted to be six hundred men by a Union officer, who bore a flag of truce into Jackson; that the Confederates had retreated beyond the Big Black, destroying the bridge behind them, but that the Federal forces had advanced eight miles north and there found General Johnston in line of battle. This correspondent, however, states that according to Confederate advices, their troops—twelve thousand strong—fought twenty-four thousand Federal troops, sustained themselves, and fell back to their intrenchments at night. They admit a loss of three thousand, but claim that the Federal loss was three times as great, and pronounce the battle severe, though indecisive. General Tilghman was among the killed. These statements all come directly or indirectly from Confederate sources. The latest official news is the announcement to Gen. Halleck by Gen. Grant of his capture of the city of Jackson on the 14th instant, published yesterday.

**PUEBLA.**—This city, which has so gallantly resisted the attacks of the French, has obtained, in consequence, considerable importance in the eyes of the public. Puebla is one of the ancient cities of Mexico, capital of a State of the same name. It is situated about eighty miles southeast of the city of Mexico, on a gentle declivity, dotted as far as the eye can reach with beautiful residences and scenes of natural magnificence. Like all old towns in the republic, it is walled. The population numbers over eighty thousand, of the various sorts to be found in a mixed nationality, and poor and vicious classes greatly prevail. Next to Mexico, the city has more richly decorated church edifices and religious schools than any other in the confederacy. The earliest manufactory of pottery on this continent was at Puebla, and it is now carried on there with a perfection which entitles it to be regarded as an art. There are several cotton and paper factories in the place.

In a report of a late balloon ascent undertaken for scientific purposes from the London Crystal Palace, the aeronaut states that when one mile high, the deep roar of London was heard distinctly, and its murmuring noise was heard at a greater elevation. At the heights of three and four miles the view was indeed wonderful—the plan-like appearance of London and the suburbs, the map-like appearance of the country round; then running the eye down the winding Thames, the white cliffs at Margate, and on to Dover; Brighton was seen and the sea beyond, and all the coast line was clear up to Yarmouth.

**CASE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.**—A dispatch dated Cincinnati, May 22, says:—"The President has changed the sentence of Vallandigham from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through the Federal lines. He leaves to-day for Louisville on the gunboat Exchange, where he will be delivered to Gen. Rosecrans, who, under a flag of truce, will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Bragg."